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the soil—or rather *sand*—is dry and remains so, no undergrowth, except young pines, springing up. *Lenzites sepiaria*, Fr. seems to be the favored denizen of the dead pine and not abundant. This rule holds good in places where the pine grows along with hard wood species and is then not gregarious, as in the pine barrens proper. I have examined numbers of fallen pines in both situations, and can only report, beside the above, a very few specimens of *Irpex* (?) and of *Polyporus carneus*, the latter a resupinate form and so rare that I have never found over one half dozen specimens. In the absence of other support, the pine becomes, in the struggle of the Fungi for existence, a dernier resort, and it seems a poor one. Where the soil is such as to produce a growth of hard wood—and thirty or forty species on a few acres is not uncommon—there will be found all the conditions of shade, dampness and decay, so necessary to the prolific development of the great family we are considering.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF CYLINDROSPORIUM.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND W. A. KELLERMAN.

CYLINDROSPORIUM TRADESCANTIAE, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Tradescantia Virginica*. Manhattan, Kans., June, 1886. (Kellerman, 837.) Conidia erumpent in little flesh-colored heaps, cylindric-vermiciform, a little narrower at one end, 65—80 x 4—5 μ , 4—6-septate (granular and nucleate at first); hyphæ obscure, nearly obsolete. The affected leaves are stained purplish.

CYLINDROSPORIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM, E. & K.—On living leaves of *Yucca angustifolia*. Manhattan, Kans., June, 1886. (Kellerman, 838.) Spots amphigenous, oval, $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ cm., yellowish-brown, with a darker border; acervuli erumpent, olivaceous, covered by the cuticle for some time; conidia scarcely distinguishable from those of the preceding species; hyphæ simple, short, consisting of two or three concatenated cells of the proliferous layer. The general appearance is that of *Phoma concentricum*.

SKETCH OF JOHN F. BEAUMONT.*

BY THOS. M. PETERS, A. M., MOULTON, ALA.

PROF. JOHN F. BEAUMONT, according to his own account, was born in the state of Pennsylvania, about 1825. He died at Troy, in Henry county, Ala., about the end of the late civil war. In size, manners and conduct, as well as name, he was a Canadian Frenchman, but he did not

* This interesting account of Prof. Beaumont was sent me some months ago with the request that I "construct" from it a sketch for publication in the JOURNAL. No abridgement seemed necessary, and, besides, it would lose much if it did not appear in the form in which Judge Peters himself furnished it.

K.

speak or read French. He said he was of a German family and raised in that state. He spoke and read German with ease and fluency. His education was fair. He was a fair mathematician, read Latin well, had picked up a little Greek so as to comprehend the Greek nomenclature in science. He was intelligently instructed in the scientific curriculum of the time. He discussed, understandingly, most scientific subjects, and was a most earnest enthusiast in botany, in all its branches. I first met him about 1852 in the family of the late Judge D. Ligon, at Mountain Home, in Lawrence county, Ala. He was residing there as a private teacher in Judge Ligon's family, who had been my partner in the practice of law, in Moulton, Ala. The Judge told me I would like him, as his tastes were very much like my own. I became acquainted with him, and found him intelligent and an invaluable assistant in the whole field of natural science. I invited him to my office. I told him I had Fries' works on Funguses and Lichens, and Prayer's Botanical Mycology, which I had imported. He was very much surprised that we could get such books from France and Sweden, away here in the middle of the forest. I told him we did not live in the forest: we lived with Nature, and God regulated it, and where intelligence existed, there was no forest! Ignorance made forests and the devil ruled them. In nature, the heavens were stretched out over us for a temple, and if we had pure hearts and enlightened minds, we would sit in it, always near the Father, and pray to him between the Cherubim in the Holy of Holies, besides a great deal more of the same sort. Next Sunday, he walked seven miles to visit me at my office and examine my books and specimens. I gave him Prof. Edw. Tuckerman's elegant description of lichens, and he was ready to fall down and worship him. I also permitted him to examine some of his preparations. After that he called Tuckerman "The Master." I had the photographs of Prof. Tuckerman, of Rev. Dr. M. A. Curtis and Mr. Ravenel. I introduced him to them. He said they were all "Masters," and he would straitway fall in love with them. I told him to them love was help, and what they needed was his assistance. I showed what I was doing and had been doing. That was what these distinguished scientists most needed. Henceforth he became their correspondent and so continued up to his death, as will be seen in their various publications.

I did not then know a mycological botanist in all the south outside this little circle. To-day they may be gathered in hosts. And now all are gone, save Prof. Tuckerman, Mr. Ravenel and myself, and we have all of us, about passed over the Biblical limitation, and must soon follow the rest, for—

"There is no discharge in that war."

Prof. Beaumont, in the early part of 1855, joined Dr. Bowen, as a missionary of the Baptist church, in Africa, and remained there some time, and then returned to this state, where he resided at or near Troy, Henry county. He taught school in South Alabama. Mrs. Jas. Thorngton, daughter of Chief Justice Chilton and wife of Col. Thorng-

ton, a distinguished lawyer, of Montgomery, Ala., told me he had taught in her father's family about the end of the civil war and taught her Latin. But after Prof. Beaumont went to South Alabama, I did not meet him again, though we continued to correspond. He was a good man and a good citizen and a sincere and pure Christian, but not much of a creedist. He loved science, in all its vast field, with the zeal and fidelity of an enthusiast, and his death was a real loss to our science.

NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

"BRITISH SPHÆROPEIDEÆ,—SPECIES HITHERTO FOUND IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS." By M. C. Cooke, Grevillea, June, 1886.

"FUNGI OF NEW GUINEA." By M. C. Cooke. 1. c.

"FUNGI-HUNTING IN SPRING, II." By W. B. Grove, B. A. *Midland Naturalist*, June, 1886.

"STUDIES ON THE CONTAGIOUS (BACTERIAL) DISEASES OF INSECTS." By S. A. Forbes. Bulletin Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Vol. II, article IV.

"CUCURBITARIA LABURNI AUF CYTISUS LABURNUM." Von Dr. Karl Freiherrn von Tubeuf. Botanisches Centralblatt, No. 21-4, 1886.

"HOW TO COLLECT CERTAIN PLANTS." By A. P. Morgan, Chas. H. Peck, H. W. Ravenel, A. B. Seymour, E. W. D. Holway, William Trelease, W. G. Farlow, and others. Botanical Gazette, June, 1886.

In the several articles under the above heading, directions for collecting and preserving fleshy fungi, as Hymenomycetes, etc., are given by Messrs. Morgan, Peck and Ravenel; Parasitic Fungi, Uredineæ, etc., by Messrs. Seymour and Holway; Bacteria, Schizomycetes, by Prof. Trelease; Yeast, Saccharomycetes, by Dr. Farlow.

"FUNGI EXOTICA, III." Von Dr. Georg Winter. Hedwigia, Maerz bis Juni, 1886.

In this article are described twenty-eight new species collected by Mr. Moller, inspector of the botanical garden at Cornbra. Among them are three species of *Asterina* and ten species of *Meliola*. Dr. Winter is at present working up, monographically, these two genera, examining "in den *original* exemplaren," figuring and describing fully all the species known. The new genus described is as follows:

MOLLERIELLA, Winter, n. gen.—Apothecia superficialia, membranacea, minutissima, e basi sterili bulbosa, peritheciiformi et hymenophora convexo, hemispherico-companuliformi formata. Hymenophorum ascos numerosos, inordinate congregatos, hyphis sterilibus, tenuissimus intermixtos, globosos gerens, epithecio crasso, celluloso fusco obtectum. Sporæ oblongæ, transverse pluriseptatae, hyalinæ.